

TRENCH BARRIER IN DRIVE ON DOUAI TAKEN BY BRITISH

Defense System Won Over
Front of Mile in San-
guinary Fighting.

ALLIES GO INTO BATTLE WITH USUAL INTREPIDITY

Germans Resist Strongly, but
Haig's Men Soon Drive
Defenders Out.

COUNTERATTACKS UNAVAILING

Berlin Admits Loss of Arleux-en-Gohelle, Oppy and Other Near-
By Positions.

King of Greece May Abdicate

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail, from Athens, says the correspondent has trustworthy information that King Constantine is considering abdicating in favor of the crown prince. The dispatch adds that under the influence of German agents among his entourage, however, the decision of the King may be changed.

(By Associated Press.)
The three-mile stretch of territory from Arleux-en-Gohelle to Gavrelle, is still the scene of great battles for supremacy between the British and the Germans; and in them the British continue to hold the advantage.

Another trench system—a barrier to the forward march of the British—has been taken over a front of a mile in most sanguinary fighting.

The Britishers went into the fray with their usual intrepidity. The Germans resisted strongly, but King George's men soon drove out the defenders of the position and entered it.

Counterattacks launched by the Germans were unsuccessful, and at the close of the day the British were in full possession of their new gain, and in an appreciably better position than previously for a continuation of their offensive eastward toward Douai.

When dawn broke over the battle field on Sunday it found the Canadians holding tenaciously to Arleux-en-Gohelle.

Derlin has admitted the loss to the Canadians of Arleux-en-Gohelle and to other parts of Field Marshal Haig's army of Oppy and positions near Gavrelle and Rouex.

Since the commencement of the offensive on Saturday the number of prisoners taken by the British has materially increased, nearly 1,000 Germans having been sent to the prison cages back of the fighting line up to Sunday evening.

Although unofficial advice as to the effect that Rouex is the scene of a titanic struggle, the official reports make no mention of the fact. From the bend in the line, northeast of Soissons well into the Champagne, the air resounds with the roar of the big guns of the French and Germans.

BRITISH CAPTURE GERMAN TRENCH SOUTH OF OPPI

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, April 29.—The British troops captured a German trench system south of Oppy on a front of about a mile after heavy fighting this morning, says the official report from British headquarters in France.

The Germans offered strong resistance and delivered several counterattacks, but these failed.

The number of prisoners taken by the British since Saturday morning is 976, including sixteen officers.

GERMANS FAIL IN ATTEMPT TO RETAKE POSITIONS

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, April 29.—The Germans last night made a determined effort to recapture positions gained by the British near Arleux-en-Gohelle in yesterday's drive. The War Office announced this afternoon that the attack was broken up.

CONSIDERABLE GROUND IS GAINED BY FRENCH

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, April 29.—French troops last night attacked German positions near Courcy, northwest of Rheims, the War Office announced. They gained considerable ground and took 150 prisoners. German attacks in the Champagne failed.

HARBOR WORKS BURNED BY GERMAN SEAPLANES

(By Associated Press.)
BERLIN, April 29, (via London).—The Admiralty makes the following announcement:
"German seaplanes on Saturday successfully bombed the harbor works at Sulina (in Rumania) on the Black Sea near the Russian border. Large fires broke out in the harbor works and one barge. All our seaplanes returned safely in spite of the vigorous fire of anti-aircraft guns."

BOTH BRITISH AND GERMANS CLAIM SUCCESS IN BATTLE

(Continued on Second Page.)

Americans Win Battle in Clouds

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, April 29.—American aviators again have emerged victorious from a battle in the clouds with German airmen. It was learned here today. The heroes of the encounter were Willis Haviland, of Minneapolis, and Charles C. Johnson, of St. Louis, who are under the command of Lieutenant William Thaw, of Pittsburgh.

Flying together in separate machines, the two Americans encountered a group of German airplanes. Haviland forced one enemy craft to an altitude of 4,000 feet, where he engaged it in battle. After a spirited fight, the German machine, riddled by machine-gun fire, collapsed and fell.

Almost at the same time, Johnson had a desperate battle with another German machine, which he put to flight, evidently in distress. Its fate was not determined. Several other German aircraft refused battle and escaped.

PETAIN GETS HIGH POST AT MINISTRY OF WAR

"Defender of Verdun" Chosen by French Cabinet as Chief of Staff.

FORMER OFFICE RESTORED

Noted War General Known as Man of Uncompromising Opinions, an Expert Tactician and Strategist and, Above All, a Fighter.

(By Associated Press.)
PARIS, April 29.—General Petain, who commanded the French army during the critical stages of the battle in February and March, 1916, is to be appointed chief of staff at the Ministry of War. The Cabinet decided upon this late today. The Cabinet meeting was presided over by President Poincare, and was held after a session of the War Committee. After a general discussion it was determined to restore the post of chief of staff at the Ministry of War and confide the post to General Petain.

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TURKEY TIRED OF WAR

German Hold Wenkens and Porte May Sue Separate Peace.

(By Associated Press.)
BOSTON, April 29.—There are many indications that the great mass of the Turks have become "heartily tired" of their German alliance, according to Dr. James L. Barton, secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, who gave out a statement here to-night announcing that American relief work for Armenians and Syrians in Turkey will continue, despite the severance of relations between the United States and Turkey.

"The Turkish officials are thoroughly friendly and cordial with the missionaries almost without exception throughout the interior," said the statement. "The only hold the Germans have on the situation in Turkey is that which is backed by the army and one or two leaders in Constantinople. It would not surprise us at any time to know that Turkey is suing for a separate peace."

POLICE RULES NOT STRICT

Germany Is Not Yet Treating American Citizens as Enemy Aliens.

(By Associated Press.)
BERLIN, Saturday, April 28 (via London, April 29).—Although the police circular ordering Americans to report daily to the police stations and to remain indoors between 10 P. M. and 5 A. M. sets forth that Americans are to be treated henceforth as enemy foreigners, officials of the Foreign Office say this is true only in modified form.

At the Foreign Office it is still said Germany has not recognized the American declaration of the existence of a state of war and that, therefore, Americans are not enemy foreigners, but merely nonneutrals. They point out the fact that the police rules with reference to Americans are less strict than those applied to the English, French and Russians who are not interned.

MANY NEGROES TAKEN

Three Coxes Filled With Workmen Shipped North by Labor Agents.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
DANVILLE, VA., April 29.—The New York labor agents did a big day's work yesterday. At midnight three railway coaches were sent away from here bound North filled with 200 negro and State licensees, and six men are here. A checking over of available figures indicates that between 700 and 800 negroes have been sent from here to New York in the past ten days.

WANTS U. S. FLAG ON BATTLE LINES

France Cherishes Hope Stars and Stripes May Be Unfurled There Soon.

JOFFRE SPEAKS FOR NATION

Tells American People It Will Hasten End of European Conflict.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 29.—Marshal Joffre told the people of America today through Washington newspaper correspondents who called upon him that France cherishes the confident hope that the flag of the United States soon will be flying on her battle lines.

Victories sure to be won by the soldiers of the two republics, once more fighting shoulder to shoulder for liberty, declared the hero of the Marne, "will hasten the end of the war and tighten the links of affection and esteem which have ever united France and the United States."

The marshal, replying to questions, said he deemed it advisable to send one American unit at a time to France rather than wait for the complete equipment of a big army, because of transportation problems. He said, too, that he did not think Americans now with the French army should be withdrawn to serve under the American flag, except possibly a few specialists who might be useful in developing the training of the new American force. He paid hearty tribute to the valor of Americans now fighting in France.

American officers, he believed, were fully competent to train American men, and he gave it as his opinion that an American army would develop rapidly. It was just before the marshal and other members of the French war mission started for a visit to the tomb of George Washington at Mount Vernon that the correspondents gathered at the home of Henry White.

Emile Hovelacque, general counselor of the mission, addressed them briefly, concluding: "And now, gentlemen, you shall see General Joffre."

FAMOUS SOLDIER WEARS UNIFORM OF FRENCH ARMY

A door at the end of the room farthest from the correspondents opened and the marshal walked in. The famous soldier, wearing his uniform—blue jacket, brilliant red trousers and leather boots—took a position at the head of the council table, while his callers crowded nearer and began to file by. There was a clapping of hands, and in the case of those correspondents who spoke French a word or two of greeting. The marshal took from his jacket two typewritten sheets of paper and began to read in French.

When the marshal concluded, the correspondents applauded and he smiled. Then a military aid read an English version which, he explained, was hurriedly made and imperfect.

As the last word was read and the non-French-speaking correspondents realized the importance of the marshal's remarks, there was a burst of applause, then cheers—cheers so loud that they reached the ears of a crowd of men and women waiting outside the grounds to catch a glimpse of the French hero as he started for Mount Vernon. An American sentry, pacing up and down outside the room, lowered his gun and discreetly peered in through the window just as the gray-haired soldier of France, enthusiastically showing his appreciation, was cheered again even louder than before.

JOFFRE'S STATEMENT

A translation of Marshal Joffre's formal statement, issued through the State Department, was expurgated and did not contain vital passages relating to the marshal's previously known desire for the presence of an American force in France. The translation in part followed:

"Led by its illustrious President, the United States has entered into this war. By the side of France in the defense of the ideals of mankind the place of America is marked.

"France, which has long recognized the valor of the American soldier, cherishes the confident hope that the flag of the United States will soon be unfurled on our fighting line. This is what Germany dreads.

"France and America will see with pride and joy the day when their sons are once more fighting shoulder to shoulder in the defense of liberty. The victories which they will certainly win will hasten the end of the war and will tighten the links of affection and esteem which have ever united France and the United States."

When the cheering died away at the conclusion of the reading of the aid's English translation, M. Hovelacque invited the correspondents to ask questions.

Many of the correspondents' questions were prompted by the knowledge that the marshal favors the sending of an American expeditionary force to France as soon as possible. The last one asked, Marshal Joffre bowed low and left the room with his staff.

CONVERSATIONS LAID BEFORE DEPARTMENT

Later in the day the correspondents were informed that it was the desire of the members of the French mission that their conversations with Marshal Joffre be not published until they had been submitted to the State Department, and that the approved text of the questions and answers would be given out later.

Rene Viviani, head of the French mission, dined to-night with Henry White. Among those present was Archbishop Ireland.

General Scott, chief of staff of the army, entertained Marshal Joffre and members of the military section at dinner. Franklin D. Roosevelt, As-

(Continued on Second Page.)

POINTS IN DISPUTE GO TO CONFERENCE

Congress Will Try to Smooth Out Senate and House Differences on Draft Bill.

FRESH DELAY THREATENED

Chief Clashes Expected to Arise Over Maximum Conscription Age and Roosevelt Proposal.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 29.—Congress will go to work to-morrow to smooth away differences between the drafts of the war army bill as passed last night by the Senate and House. With the administration's plan of raising the country's millions of fighting men by selective draft accepted in both houses by overwhelming majorities, it is regarded as certain that points in dispute can be disposed of in conference, so that the measure may go to the President for his signature before the end of the week.

The parliamentary tangle resulting from the almost simultaneous action by the two houses, requires the next move to be made on the Senate side. The bill must be repassed there, with unlimited opportunity, under a strict interpretation of the rules, for further debate and amendment. It then will go to conference, with the principal task that of harmonizing the two houses on the maximum conscription age, fixed by the Senate at twenty-seven, and by the House at forty.

The Senate will take up the final bill anew, with a motion to substitute the draft scheme as passed by the Senate for that which came from the House.

LA FOLLETTE MAY PRESS HIS AMENDMENTS

Senators La Follette, Gronna and others who failed to have amendments considered Saturday night, being shut out by the agreement to vote before midnight, present the uncertain factor regarding speeding the measure to conference. Senator La Follette threatens to block future unanimous consent voting agreements and to press his amendments for a popular referendum.

Senator Gronna has an amendment to prevent manufacture of grain into liquor during the war.

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Military Committee, expressed hope to-night that the Senate's further consideration will be brief.

In conference, the chief clashes will arise over the maximum conscription age, the Senate's decisive approval and the House's rejection of the provision designed to permit Colonel Roosevelt to recruit a volunteer force for immediate service abroad, and the Senate clause prohibiting liquor sales near training camps and to uniformed soldiers. Sentiment in the Senate is overwhelmingly against conscripting men over thirty years. House members are regarded as equally determined to accept nothing less than a forty-year maximum.

OF THE ESPIONAGE BILL

Upon disposing of the army bill, Senate leaders plan to resume consideration of the administration espionage measure, which has interested them upon its export embargo provision.

Before the army bill is taken up to-morrow, Senator Smith, of Georgia, plans to secure action upon his resolution to have the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee intervene in the railroad's application before the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 15 per cent. freight rate increase.

STORM AROUSED OVER TENTATIVE WAR TAX BILL

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 29.—Unofficial accounts of the work of the House Ways and Means subcommittee framing the war tax bill have aroused something of a storm among both Democrats and Republicans. Democrats are reported as divided on the proposed income tax, particularly the rate on incomes of more than \$100,000, while Republicans threaten trouble over the subcommittee's plans for taxes on excess profits and incomes. They also promise to make a fight for tariff legislation to raise a part of the \$1,500,000,000 or more to be provided during the coming year. The objections of many Republicans and Democrats are based on unofficial statements of the tentative draft on which the subcommittee has worked for more than a week. Even members of the full committee are without authoritative information as to full details of the draft, which is to be presented at a meeting on Tuesday.

INCOME EXEMPTION LOWERED TO \$1,000

Reports that the income exemption for single persons had been lowered by the subcommittee to \$1,000 came as a surprise to the committee.

Amendment of the excess profits tax law to include many corporations and persons not now embraced, instead of merely increasing the present rates as now proposed, will be urged vigorously by Republicans.

Efforts also will be made in the full committee to amend the law to reach unincorporated investors, such as individual sheep and cattle raisers.

The tentative understanding that the tariff will not be disturbed is annoying certain Republican members, who argue that if the Democrats are going to lay down the rules for the revenue bill, the minority might as well withdraw from the meetings and force the majority to take full responsibility for the completed measure.

Liquor and beer taxes will be fixed by the full committee to bring in the most revenue.

UNITE IN HOMAGE TO WASHINGTON

1,000 American Surgeons to Join Allies Within Three Months

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 29.—Plans for sending 1,000 American surgeons to Europe for service with the allied armies were announced to-night by the general medical board of the Council of National Defense. The men will be picked by the American College of Surgeons, and the aim is to have them on the firing line within three months.

The announcement was made after a conference of the medical board to-day with Colonel T. H. Goodwin, ranking medical officer of the British forces in France, here as a member of the British war mission.

The offer of surgeons for the allied fronts came from the regents of the College of Surgeons, and won the immediate approval of the medical board. It was inspired by Colonel Goodwin's story of difficulties Great Britain and France are having in keeping their medical ranks filled, and awaits only the formal sanction of the government before selection of the men begins.

In addition to offering surgeons for the allies the College of Surgeons, with the American Medical Association, put at the medical board's disposal to-day its entire organization.

The College of Surgeons offered the medical board for service throughout the war its director and officers, staff, Deans of forty-six medical schools, meeting here to-day, reported to the board that they had decided to make no changes in their courses towards shortening systems of instruction so that a continuous stream of trained young medical men may be supplied to the army and navy if the war lasts a number of years.

Hospitals also will cut down their staffs to give the military forces the largest number of physicians possible.

Dental surgeons of the country, it was announced, also are mobilizing forces for the army and for service with the allies.

GERMANS SACRIFICING THEIR TROOPS IN DROVES

No Price Too High to Pay in Human Flesh to Check Advance of British.

BATTLE CENTERS AT ROUEX

Reserves Rushed In, Only to Make Finer Target for Haig's Artillery, and Sabbath Sun Looks Down on Veritable Holocaust.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, April 29.—Bitter fighting continued throughout last night and to-day on the front of the British offensive. Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters telegraphs that the Germans apparently have a good idea of the principal points against which the British effort is directed, and which must be carried before it will be possible for the British to go ahead again. The Germans are throwing in fresh troops to defend these positions as rapidly as it is possible to hurry them up.

The contour of the Scarpe Valley is particularly favorable to the establishment of a perfect nest of machine-gun positions which are extremely difficult to detect, and, therefore, are very hard to deal with by artillery fire, but they are gradually being subdued.

"Just as in the last pitched battle, the hottest fighting centered around Monchy, now Rouex is the scene of the severest fighting," the correspondent continues. "The Germans appreciate the tactical value of Rouex as a complement to Monchy, and are sacrificing troops in droves in an effort to keep the British out, but the concentration of big British guns is making the Germans pay a heavy price for their opposition."

All night long the battle crashed and thundered around Rouex, and the high sun this perfect Sabbath morning must be looking down upon a veritable German holocaust between the chemical works and Mount Pleasant wood. To the northward we are well established in Arleux village, and along the line of advance running from the southeast of Arleux wood to about 1,200 yards west of Acheville. Our posts were pushed forward up the western slope of Greenland hill and now command the cross roads northward of its summit. Between Oppy and Gavrelle, the struggle is proceeding with a degree of intensity which renders it impossible to define the situation."

MUST KEEP CARS MOVING

Railroads Are Told to Settle Their Differences When Emergency Has Passed.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, April 29.—The railroads have been asked in the interest of the nation "in all cases" to "keep the cars moving and settle differences of opinion afterwards." It was announced here to-day by the special committee on national defense of the American Railway Association.

A new set of regulations governing the handling of freight equipments has been sent to the roads by the committee of which Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, is chairman. The roads have been called upon to make the rules effective "as an essential element of success in promoting the largest measure of national transportation efficiency."

RAIDER OFF VIRGINIA COAST

Captain of Standard Oil Tanker Certain He Sighted German Commerce Destroyer.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, April 29.—The captain of a Standard Oil tank steamship, which arrived here to-day said he had no doubt he sighted Thursday night and Friday morning off the Virginia coast was the German raider Seeadler. The stranger was a four-master bark and had all sails set, but in a six-knot breeze she was proceeding ten or eleven knots, the oil ship's skipper reported, and it was obvious she was equipped with motor power.

ALLIED ENVOYS IN SOLEMN TRIP TO MOUNT VERNON

Flags of Great Britain, France and United States Float Together.

THREE GREAT DEMOCRACIES PLEDGE THEMSELVES ANEW

In Name of Heroic Dead, Promise to Prosecute Present War Against Autocracy.

ELOQUENT SPEECH BY VIVIANI

Foreign Minister Balfour and Marshal Joffre Also Add Their Words of Tribute.

(By Associated Press.)
MOUNT VERNON, VA., April 29.—The flags of Great Britain, France and the United States floated proudly together to-day over the tomb of George Washington. Beneath them spokesmen of the three great democracies paid homage to America's soldier and statesman, and pledged themselves, each to the other in the name of the dead, to prosecute the present mighty struggle against autocracy on the lines he himself had followed in bringing America into being.

In groups of twos and threes, an eminent gathering, including the members of the French and British war commissions, the President's Cabinet and members of Congress, had strolled up through the sloping grounds from the river bank until perhaps half a hundred people stood with bared heads in a semicircle before the tomb. The day, which had been heavy and threatening as the party approached on the Mayflower, suddenly burst into sunlight which played through the trees on the uniforms and faces of those assembled.

Without formality, Secretary Daniels motioned to M. Viviani, Minister of Justice and former Premier of France, who advanced slowly into the center. Before the tomb of Washington, whose efforts towards liberty his own ancestors had gloriously aided, M. Viviani delivered an address, in which the whole force of his emotional power, deepened by the significance of the occasion, fought for expression.

QUICKEN UNDER THRILL OF HIS IMAGINATION

The spectators, though most of them could not understand French, caught the suppressed feeling and fire of the orator and followed his words spellbound as they quickened under the thrill of his imagination.

From his voice not a sound could be heard.

M. Viviani said:
"We could not remain longer in Washington without accomplishing this pious pilgrimage. In this spot lies all that is mortal of a great hero. Close by this spot is the modest abode where Washington rested after the tremendous labor of achieving for a nation its emancipation. In this spot, meet the admiration of the whole world and the veneration of the American people. In this spot rise before us the glorious figures of Lafayette, Rochambeau and La Fayette; a descendant of the latter, my friend M. de Chambrun, accompanies us. And I esteem it a supreme honor, as well as a satisfaction for my conscience, to be entitled to render this homage to our ancestors in the presence of my colleague and friend, Mr. Balfour, who so nobly represents his great nation. By thus coming to lay here the respectful tribute of every English mind he shows in this historic moment of communion which France has willed, what nations that live for liberty can do."

WILSON WORTHY HEIR TO GREAT MEMORIES

"When we contemplate in the distant past the luminous presence of Washington, in happier times the majestic figure of Abraham Lincoln, when we respectfully salute President Wilson, the worthy heir of these great memories, we at one glance perceive the vast career of the American people. It is because the American people proclaimed and won for the nation the right to govern itself, it is because it proclaimed and won the equality of all men, the free American people at the hour marked by fate has been enabled to command the force to carry out its action beyond the seas. It is because it was resolved to extend its action still further that Congress was enabled to obtain within the space of a few days the vote of conscription, and to proclaim the necessity for a national army in the full splendor of civil peace."

"In the name of France I salute the young army which will share in our common glory."

"While paying this supreme tribute to the memory of Washington, I do not diminish the effect of my words when I turn my thought to the memory of so many unnamed heroes. I ask you before this tomb to bow in earnest meditation and all the fervor of piety before all the soldiers of the allied nations, who for nearly three years have been fighting under different flags for the same ideal."

"I beg you to address the homage of your hearts and souls to all the heroes, born to live in happiness in the

NO RECOMMENDATION MADE AS TO COURSE

No recommendation as to the course this government should follow was made. It is known, however, that the statisticians of the Department of Agriculture are still at work on exact data as to the amount of grain entering into the manufacture of liquor, the amount that is saved for other uses after the distilling and brewing

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